white is the will

Furniture Factory, 11th and B. Storage, 22d and M. According to our usual cus-

tom, we will close at 5 p.m., Saturdays at 1 p.m., during July and August.

More About Mattings.

Wonderfully repaid for our efforts to impress the two great matting points that characterize our stock-

We have urged your buying to quality and price reasons, and the watch out! by thousands of rolls more than in any previous year.

Just how interesting this is to YOU-depends upon whether your matting-buying is vet to come-

If it is-the lowest of prices, the best qualities and almost endless variety are the three-fold reason for buying here.

634c.

171/2c.

11c.

21c.

Execuent China Matting, 12%c. Heavy China Matting, 18c. values Fine Warp China Matting, 25c. values-for. Fancy Carpet Effects in Japanese Cotton Warp Matting, 35c, and 40c, values.

Faney Inlaid Cotton Warp Matting, best Japanese product...... 221/2c. Japanese Matting Rngs, 2x4 feet. 35c. ea. W. B. MOSES & SONS.

WON'S Health Drink.

Enormous Success! 7,532 VIALS SOLD IN WASHINGTON IN ONE WEEK.

EVERYBODY IS USING IT:
EVERYBODY IS PRAISING IT: ONE TABLET; A LITTLE WATER.
THAT MAKES THE DRINK!

YOUNG AND OLD ARE DELIGHTED WITH IT: ALL CLASSES FIND IT MEETS THEIR NEEDS. It not only invigorates the body, soothes the nervos, but CURES HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION.

Four Flavors: Blood Orange, Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Kola. 6 TABLETS, 10c. 18 TABLETS, 25c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Munyon's Remedies-57 in number-are mostly 25c., at all druggists'. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, \$1.00. Munyon's Electrical Department relieves stiff and swollen joints, impending paralysis, etc. It cures quickly. MUNYON'S DOCTORS FREE
623 13TH ST. N.W.

SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON, CANCER, EXZEMA, tetter and all other disorders of the blood permanently cured and all taint eliminated from the system. S S S, the greatest purifier.

BON

MARCHE.

18c Ladies' Hose, black drop stitch, fancy boot puttern and Roman 10C.

Ladies' Fine Gauze Balbriggan Vests, high neck and short sleeves; 19c.

A tableful of Misses' and Children's Petticoats—

\$1 Petticoats, children 1 to 4 59C.

50c. Petticoats, children 4 to 38c.

39c. Petticoats, children 4 to 25c.

All of the Children's White Mull and Leghorn Hats, that were \$1.79 OSC.

A lot of \$2.00 Extra-length Lawn Chemise—Cambric Gowns-Long Petticoats and Corset Covers—all handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery—slightly poiled from window display—now 95C.

\$1.98 Hough Rider Hats, of rough straw-trimmed with Liberty silk \$1.59

Pure Silk Heavy Double-face Satin Rib

ben-cream only 25, and 35, inches wide never sold for less than 29c, and 39c, yard — for 19 and 25c.

Choice of any of our finest Umbrellas-hadies' or men's-those that were \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 any \$3.08

Miscellaneous lot of Neckwear-consisting of Stock Collars, Chemisettes, Windsor Ties, Puff Ties and Bowsthey were 19c. and 25c. Choice 5C. tomorrow.

Table No. 1.

Table No. 2.

Table No. 3.

Table No. 5.

Table No. 6.

Table No. 7.

Table No. 8.

Table No. 9.

Table No. 10.



Wise People Wear Ventilated Shoes.

OU'LL never know complete foot comfort, shoe comfort, until you wear a pair of Ventlisted Shoes. Is it wise or sensible to shut your feet in tight "sweat boxes," with the parements as hot as the stove? When the feet are cool the whole body is more comfortable. Feverish, perspiring feet make one nervous, irritable, unhappy. Senators, congressmen, professional men are wearing Ventliated Shoes, It's a pleasure to show them—come in any time—buy if you want to. JOHN LORIGAN, AGT. IN D. C., 409 7TH ST. N.W., BET. D & E.

For tomor=

row's adver-

tisement. It

will tell of

some very

big reduc-

tions along

the lines you

are needing

now - and

will need un-

til snow

Hoeke,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES,

Pa. Ave. and 8th St.

-

in Hair Goods.

Switches. \$2.50—formerly \$5.00.
Switches. \$6.00—formerly \$10.50.
Gray Switches. \$3.00—formerly \$5.00.
Gray Switches. \$4.50—formerly \$6.50.
First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooing, etc. Hair Dyeling and Bleaching a specialty.
Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair.
Natural color \$1.25.

S. HELLER'S,

720 Seventh St. N.W.

The Houghton Co., 1214 F St.

3,000 Pounds

Snowflake Marshmallows-the

40c. kind-for

12c. pound.

flies.

Great Reduction

Matting Prices

on the Wane!

?***********************

Unqualified Success

Bargain Tables.

Washington buyers know and appreciate "good things," as is

continued in existence since July 1, by order of the Secretary of War, is working on a proposed code of laws for Porto Rico. ****************** Incidentally, the commission considers other subjects relating to the island as they are presented. As a result of the re-cent hearing which the commission gave the representatives of French railroad concessions in the island, the commission decided that the concessionaires would have

INSULAR COMMISSION

Working on a Code of Laws for Porto

Rico.

CUSTOMS DUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS

What They Were in the Recent

Report to the Secy. of War.

A SPECIFIC STATEMENT

The insular commission, which has been

to take their grievances to the proper courts having jurisdiction of the case. This course was pursued by the commission for the reason that a charge of \$164,-000 a year in bounties, possibly to be saddled upon Porto Rico, was involved, and the commission did not feel inclined to pass upon all of the features of the con-

"There seems to be a mistaken idea "There seems to be a mistaken idea abroad as to one feature of the commission's recent report." said Judge Curtis to a Star reporter today, "and as a result the commission is being misrepresented. I refer to the recommendations regarding customs duties. The commission has not taken the stand that Porto Rico is now an integral part of the United States, but that the Island is simply a possession of the United States. United States.

About Customs Duties. "With reference to the customs, the commission, in its report to the Secretary of War, made a plain and specific statement. It will not be amiss to recall it at this

time. The commission said that-"'The people of Porto Rico find themselves in an anomalous position. By the cession of the island to the United States they are as to Spain now a foreign country and deprived of many advantages they proceed before in dealing with Spain. possessed before in dealing with Spain. Now prohibitive duties are in many cases assessed in the ports of that country.

"They naturally expected greater benefits by becoming a part of the United States possessions, but so far they find that there are still regarded as a foreign state. they are still regarded as a foreign state by the customs laws of the United States. They are not an independent province, and but very few, if any, now desire to become

such.
"'No law has been passed by Congress making the island a collection district, and no officers provided to grant clearances as between different ports of the United States for coastwise service, and no law has been prepared fixing the duties as between this country proper and dependencies or out-lying possessions, as doubtless may be done under the wording of the Constitution. So duties on the goods imported into the United States are still as though Porto Rico were a foreign country. Duties are likewise demanded, though at different rates, in some instances as before the ces-sion from Spain, on all goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States.

Not Now "Foreign."

"'Since the cession has become complete by ratification by the Senate, and full recognition has been made by the proper au-thority of the United States of the fact that Porto Rico is now a part of our possessions, it cannot be longer regarded as "foreign."

"'We have no doubt of the power of the President, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, to prescribe the rates of duty on goods imported from all countries into the island, including those coming from this country as well, and such power has already been exercised, until Congress shall assert its power to act and

make its own regulations.
"'Whether the President can make different rates on goods from the United States than from other countries is a dif-States than from other countries is a dif-ferent and more perplexing question.

"'Since the provisions of the reciprocity laws of the United States provide for a treaty to be made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, with some foreign power, and since there is, as to Porto Rico, no one to treat with and no foreign power, clearly this provision will not apply, otherwise reciprocal arrangements could be made as to goods and products of the isl-and not grown and produced here and sim-ilar goods grown and produced here and not there, and some could be placed on the free list and others reduced on approval of

Congress. "'It would seem that the relations between the island and the general govern-ment would emphasize the need and utility of such reciprocity and of some means through which the President would be authorized to give relief to the Island and some advantage for marketing our surplus of agricultural products and manufactured goods, so much needed by the people of

Modification of Tariff Schedules. "'We would therefore recommend that Congress be asked to authorize the President to make such modifications in the tariff schedules between the United States and Porto Rico as he may deem wise pending the action of Congress in fixing the full status of the island province, and reg-ulations of customs duties, and such inter-

lish by law. "'On the general questions of trade, the on the general questions of trade, the status as it now exists under the law and the laws to be enacted by Congress, as to the right to maintain duties, or the policy thereof, we do not deem it our duty to submit opinions or recommendations, as those questions, while as important as they are perplexing, belong more properly to other departments.

change of commodities as they may estab-

other departments.

"'We would, however, recommend that as to duties collected on the island some measure of relief be afforded the people there and trade be encouraged with the United States; and since they produce no wheat or flour, no cornmeal or butter, and but little land or reals. but little lard or pork, no canned goods, and practically no machinery for agricultural or other purposes, and no manufactured goods, and as their breeds of cattle and horses need much improvement by im-portation from our states of young stock and animals for breeding purposes, and as we are endeavoring to educate the people in our language and customs, they greatly need our books, literature and periodicals; and since, under the treaty (article 13), Spanish scientific literature and other works not subversive of public order in the territories in question are to be admitted free for the next ten years, it would seem equal advantage should be enjoyed by our people. We think the articles above named and many others should receive special consideration in the duties to be exacted, and that the schedules be revised in advance of any general law by Congress."

From the New York Tribune.

"The most novel ride I ever experienced," said Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, "was a journey of about 2,500 miles through Mongolia in October and November, 1897, just after I closed my term as ambassador at Peking. I had decided to travel overland through China and Russia to St. Petersburg, a distance of 8,000 or 10,000 miles. Two thousand five hundred miles of this was through Mongolia, and the Chinese officials plasmed my journey. They provided sixty changes of horses, and at each changing point they had sixty horses, making in all 3,600 for my personal use. At the end of each portion of the route elaborate preparations were made for my entertainment. The roads of Morrelle are entertainment. The roads of Mongolia are excellent, and we made remarkably quick time to the Russian frontier. My hardest experience was in crossing the River Oby, one of the great rivers of Siberia. The thermometer marked 50 degrees below zero, and the river was full of floating ice. 1 shudder yet at the thought of that river trip. I don't know how we ever got across, for I thought I should die with the cold. I afterward learned that October and November were the worst months in the year to make such a trip." ----

The British government has announced

GOLDENBERG'S.

Waists which sold at 75c, and 42c.

Waists which sold at \$1 and 66C.

GOLDENBERG'S.

Waists which sold at 75c, and 40C,

Waists which sold at \$1 and 79C.

A lot of untrimmed rough straw "Cowbov" hats—which we will trim free of charge—

we start the clearance with unusual vigor. Both white and colored

waists meet the same fate. You may well count the values as unpre-

Col'd waist reductions. White waist reductions

Waists which sold from \$1.50 DSC. Waists which sold from \$1.60

Some Saturday millinery specials.

69c. for 89c. wash gloves.

Offers in fresh, seasonable ribbons.

All-silk plain and moire taffeta ribbon, in white, cream and every color you can count fashionable from 3 to 4 inches wide—sold 15°C.

Number 5 all-silk and satin gros grain ribbors, in white, black and all wanted shades—will go on sale tomorrow, per 334°C.

98c. dressing sacques, 69c.

A lot of white India linon dressing sacques, trimmed around collar and sleeves with lace—in every size from 32 to 40—and alcely firished. These are regular 98c. value—but we've marked them down just for tomorrow to 69 cents.

Two undermuslin offerings.

Neckwear prices slashed recklessly

"good-bye" prices. A clearance that includes every single piece of

neckwear here. The newest-the most correct-best-liked showing

Last of the 25c. & 39c. hdkfs. at 121/2c.

enough remain for a day's selling. They are of purest linen-

in the most exquisite effects ever seen. Embroidered and lace trim-

med-over too styles yet to choose from. None are worth less than

Men's Japonette Hdkfs., 634 cents.

A new shipment of the men's soft Japonette silk initial handkerchiefs—which are well worth 12½ cents again, offered you at 6% cents each Saturday.

Seasonable values in summer jewelry

Placket sets—in all different color stones—3 in set—for 17c.

Over a hundred different styles of ladies' brooches, worth 39c, and 56c., for 19c.

Jeweled, en.meled and cut steel belt buckles, worth \$1, \$1.25—for 49 cents.

Jet belts, worth 79c, and 98c.—for 45c.

Jet belts, worth \$1 and \$1.25—for 75c.

in set—for 17c.

Over a hundred different styles of ladles' brooches, worth 39c, and 50c., for 19c.

A hundred styles in jeweled belt buckles, in gilt, silver and oxidized—worth 39c., for 19c.

Worth \$1, \$1.25—for 49 cents.

Jet belts, worth 79c, and 98c.—for 45c.

Jet belts, worth \$1 and \$1.25—for 75c.

A great lot of jeweled belts, worth \$1 and \$1.50—for 25 cents.

25 cents. Many are 39c. value. Choice for 121 cents.

Of the two hundred dozen which went on sale last week only

The balance of our ladies' neckwear stock has been marked at

GOLDENBERG'S.

GOLDENBERG'S.

A great waist clearance Saturday's offerings in wash skirts are phenomenal. After the most successful shirt waist season we've ever enjoyed

> Great values have been mustered for tomorrow. They cannot fail to add to the luster of our fame for low selling.

Choice of stylishly trimmed lines crash skirts and skirts of good quality English pique—all are well made—with good hems—worth 75c.— 39C.

The best value over offered in public along the season—83 \$1.59

Choice of this lot of duck skirts, in navy an cadet—trimmed with white pique—with faultless hang—superiorly made—worth \$1.98

A great lot of wash skirts, consisting of fine wide-wale white piques, linen crashes, genuine Irish linen and black and navy ducks—tailored with extra care—worth \$1.69—

SC.

\$3-for.

The fashionable English pique skirts, with tunic drop skirt—trimmed with embroddery lineertion—which never went below \$5.98 in value—for.

Suits worth to \$25 for \$7.98.

The final blow has been struck the suits. Cutting prices får below cost. Choice of all our finest imported broadcloths, Venetians, cheviots, homespuns, Vicunas and novelty checks-in gray, tan, royal, castor, bluet and coverts-and also the navy blue and black herringbones-which sold all season up to \$25-for \$7.98. They are in swell "Eton," reefer and tight-fitting styles. Tomorrow's price should make quick work of them.

Clearance sale of footwear.

We would rather sacrifice our footwear than suffer the trouble of having such an immense stock at inventory. That's the story in a nutshell-explains these remakable reductions.

\$1.50 Oxfords, 63c. Ladies' tan Oxford ties, made of good, durable leather, and on neatest shapes—soft and flexible—wear warranted—in all sizes from 2½ to 8-regular prices, \$1.25 and \$1.50—for 63 cents a pair.

\$3 Oxfords, \$1.67. Choice of all our ladies' hand-made Oxford ties, both tan and brown-including the smart "mannish" shapes—as well as every other stylish shape of the season—in all sizes and widths—not a pair worth less than \$2.50—while most of them sold at \$3—for \$1.67 a pair.

\$1.25 footwear, 87c. Choice of misses' and children's dongola and patent leather strap slippers and Oxford ties-in all sizes—strictly hand-made extension or close-trimmed soles—have neat how and buckle. Regular \$1.25 values for 87 cents a pair.

\$2.50 Oxfords, \$1.17. Choice of over 14 different styles of ladies' hand-made and hand-turned Oxford ties—in all shapes, from narrowest to widest—tipped or plain every pair strictly warranted—all sizes. Regular \$2 and \$2.50 values, for \$1.17 a pair.

Boys' clothing takes a drop. As the season wears itself away, down go the prices. Mothers

haven't been offered such a lot of money-saving opportunities before this season. 25c. wash pants, 14c.

You may have boys' linen crash and Galatea cloth wash pants-in all sizes from 3 to 14 years-made extra strong-taped seams and stout waist bands-sold at 25c., for 14 cents. \$1.50 wash suits, 79c.

In this lot are boys' suits of fine English Galatea cloth, plain and fancy Galatea cloth-trimmed in the nebblest fashion, with combinations and braid embrodlery-sizes 3 to 10—\$1 and \$1.50 values—for 79 cents. 50c. coats, 29 cents. A lot of boys' and youths' summer coats-that will wash in the most satisfactory man-ner and always look well-worth 50 cents-fer 29 cents tomorrow,

50c. shirts, 39 cents. A lot of boys' percale shirts, in neat washable patterns—with two collars—well made and full of wear—50c. value—for 39 cents.

Boys' 50c. shirt waists, 35c. "Mothers' Friend" and "Puritan" shirt waists, in dark and light patterns—and every size—56c, is their stendard value everywhere— here Saturday for 39 cents.

Boys' 25c. caps, 15c. Boys' linen crash and duck golf and Eton caps, and Tam O'Shanters-good, washable ma-terials-worth 25c, always-for 15 cents.

\$1 shirts, 50 cents. You know the fame of the "Anchor" brand shirts. Tomorrow we shall sell this same celebrated shirt for boys from 12 to 14—one pair of cuffs—patterns sure to please. \$1 value for 50 cents.

Boys' 25c. overalls, 18c. A lot of boys' good, substantial blue denim overalls, in all sizes—substantially made to withstand hard wear—regular 25c, sort—for 18 cents.

\$4, \$5 & \$6 suits, \$2.85. They're the justly celebrated "Washington Mills" and "Pencedale" serges, and some nil-wool cheriots—the best suits you can buy. The style and workmanship couldn't be bettered. Regular \$4, \$5 and \$6 values—go Saturday for \$2.85.

\$3 & \$3.50 suits, \$1.65. Another lot of boys' strictly all-wool cheriot suits, in a variety of the most serviceable patterns—the best wearing suits in the country. \$3 and \$3.50 values—for \$1.65.

Boys' 75c. pants, 48c. Boys' strictly all-wool cheviot pants, in all sizes—patterns that are best adapted to wear—strongly reinforced—and well tailored—75-cent pants—for 48 cents.

Hot weather's toilet necessities.

Large size Woodworth's tollet water, 23 cents. Superior quality double-distilled bay rum, 23c. Oakley's and Colgate's triple extracts, all odors, for 25c. oz. Bain de Fleur's extracts, 10c. oz.—in popular odors,

the part of the natives. A number of pli-

Oakley's hygienic tar soap, 6½c.
Packer's tar soap for 14c.
Balley's taleum powder, 10c.
Extra large size petroleum jelly, 6c.
Hartsborn ammonia, 4½c.
Oakley's cucumber shaving cream, 19c.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

9c. for all neckwear

49c. for all neckwear

sold at 98c. and \$1.25.

sold at 25 cents.

Most of the Increased Imports of That Country Are From United States. Based on official reports, United States Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, China, gives ome figures to show the enormous amount of the trade between the United States and China, in spite of the rebellious and other disturbances in that country. Last year the United States stood alone among non-Asiatic countries in the column of gains over 1897: it exceeded by over 12,000,000 taels the value of its sales for 1895, while Great Britain lost quite 10,000,000 taels in value since 1896. Altogether there was a balance of trade in our favor of over 5,000,-

Consul Fowler has compiled the following table showing the trade of China for

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	\$11,911,339	\$8,318,819
Great Britain	24,263,957	7,436,871
Continent of Europe, includ-		
ing all the Russias	7,739.405	30,346,760
Japan; excluding Formosa.	15,671,778	10,526,692
Hongkong	67,466,528	43,085,958
Formosa	3,328,210	641,692
India	13,280,069	918,943
All the rest of the world	8,148,980	9,096,043
The Chinese import		
pared with those in 1	sur in the	following
table:		
4 1	1007	1000

Country. 1897. 1898. 1898. United States. \$9,193,383 \$11,311,339 Great Britain. 29,571,519 24,263,957 Continent of Europe, including all Russia, European and Asiatic \$8,873,102 7,739,405 Japan, excluding Formosa 12,980,006 15,671,778 Hongkong. 66,603,030 67,469,528 India 15,859,209 13,280,603 All the rest of the world. 11,694,972 9,996,643 Consul Fowler remarks: Consul Fowler remarks:

"The above table shows that of non-Asiatic countries or divisions the United States stands alone in the column of gains over 1897; it exceeded by over 12,000,000 taels the value of its sales in 1805, while Great Britain has lost quite 10,000,000 taels in value since 1896. The value of the in value since 1896. The value of the United States sales exceeded by \$4,171,934 the combined sales of all Europe and all the Russias. In my report will be found a table in which I show that the value of United States exports to China was greater in 1897 than that of all continental Europe and the Russias, European and Asiatic, by \$320.281. In 1898 the figures rose to \$4,171,

\$320,281. In 1898 the figures rose to \$4,171,-934, as shown above.

"Under the heading 'All the Rest of the World' are included Singapore and Straits, Australia, New Zealand; etc., South Africa, including Mauritius; British America, South America, Macao, Philippine Islands, Cochin China, Tonkin and Anam, Siam, Java and Sumatra, Turkey in Asia, Persia Egypt Sumatra, Turkey in Asia, Persia, Egypt, Algiers, Aden, &c., and Corea.

Algors, Aden, &c., and Corea.

"A good percentage of the trade credited to Great Britain belongs to the United States, as, for instance, all shipments from Atlantic ports to China via England. Our entire trade (possibly excepting a little of the oil) with the ports of China south of Shanghai is carried on through Hongkong. The customs returns state that the imports from Hongkong come originally from and the exports to that colony are further carthe exports to that colony are further carried on to Great Britain, America, Australia, India, the Straits, &c., yet the figures are credited to Great Britain, and it is this fact which gives the statisticians their cue, for according to Great Britain her tremendous lead, as they state that she does 65 per cent of the trade.

"At this writing it is impossible to learn the actual value of our trade in north

China, but it can be safely put down as at least two-thirds of the entire value for all China. It is known that 89 per cent of our cottons are taken by Chefoo, Tientsin and Niuchwang. The total value of imports of American cottons into China were 10,056,340 halkwan taels (\$6,989,100); of American oil, \$707.090 helikwan taels (\$4,717.750) of White haikwan taeis (\$6,589,100); of American oil, 6,797,922 haikwan taeis (\$4,717,1758); of which Niuchwang, Tientsin and Chefoo took 89 per cent cottens, valued at 8,950,143 haikwan taels (\$6,211,309), and at least 20 per cent (estimated) of the oil, 1,359,584 haikwan

Goldenbergs "The Dependable Store," 922=24=26=28 Seventh St. and 704=6 K Street. taels (\$943,551), or 10,369,727 haikwan taels (\$7.154,950). No account can be taken of the railway material, lumber, flour, household stores, &c.; but these figures snow that north China is of vast importance to

25c. for all neckwear

98c. for all neckwear

sold at 50c. and 75c.

sold at \$1.98.

us as a market.
"For many years I have been trying to induce merchants in the ports to take direct shipments of merchandise from the United States instead of buying in Shanghai, as is now their custom.
"The markets of Niuchwang, Tientsin,

"The markets of Niuchwang, Tieatsin, Chefoo, Talienwan, Port Arthur, &c., afford a splendid field for a direct line of ships from the United States. At Chefoo there is no bar, plenty of water and every facility for landing and discharging cargo. All the straw braid, wool, hides, pongees, bristhe straw braid, wool, hides, pongees, bris-tles, &c., shipped to Shanghai for the United States come from these northern ports. I am very anxious that our mer-chants at home should try to enter into this market directly, and not via Shanghai. I think that in a short time their trade would rapidly increase. rapidly increase.

rapidly increase.
"The net value of foreign imports having increased by 12,172,289 haikwan taels over that of 1896, it is gratifying to learn that the customs reports show that the imports from the United States increased from the 11,929,853 haikwan taels in 1896 to 17,163,312 halkwan taels in 1896 to 17,163,312 halkwan taels in 1898, or a gain of 5,233,459 haikwan taels, leaving less than 7,000,000 taels of the total increase for all the rest of the world; and, as our trade is underestimated by one-third, there can be little doubt that at least 60 per cent of the increased trade of China is due to the purchases from the United States."

A Close Tally Demanded. From the New York Tribune.

Traveling is rather monotonous for railway officials who have to travel a great deal, and although private cars are a luxury and every possible detail for comfort is looked after, yet time hangs heavily on trips, and poker is frequently resorted to to pass away the hours. The gas lights in the private cars, as a rule, are scheduled to burn for eighteen hours without replenishing. On a recent inspection trip on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad a quiet little game lasted until daylight, and then the car was run into the yard. The porter, who kept tally of the car, knew that it had only been out one night since the gas tank was filled, and he reasoned that from 6 or 7 o'clock to 11 or 12 was a fair estimate of the time gas was burned, and marked up twelve hours' supply as remaining. The next day the car was run out with a schedule of twelve hours' gas sup-ply, but in reality about five hours'. It took aboard a Congress party in Washing-ton and started for Chicago. The first night gas was burned about four hours, and the car started back with a registered supply for eight hours remaining. The train had hardly started before the gas gave out. The report of the failure of gas eventually came to Oscar G. Murray with the report sheets. He was about to write a vicious letter to those whose duty it was to charge the tank fully, when suddenly he stopped and scratched his head and did some deep thinking. Then he turned abruptly to one of the officials on the road, who happened to be in his office and said. who happened to be in his office, and said, quietly: "Were you out with the party on the Constance last week?"
"Y-e-s," said the official, as he recalled the trip.

"Did you win or lose?" said Mr. Murray, "Why, how the d—? Who told you about it?" said the official.
"No one," chuckled Mr. Murray; "but, say, next time keep a straight tally on the gas you burn, or you will get me in trouble."

At Vienna yesterday evening the police dispersed an immense socialist demonstra tion that was in progress in the neigh-borhood of the town hall. Forty-five per-sons were placed under arrest, among them sons were placed under arrest, among them the labor leaders Dr. Adler and Herren Baumann and Bretschnelder

INDIAN REAR CATCHING. Methods Adopted by Natives for the Undoing of Bruin. From the New York Sun.

"The traditionally inventive American when traveling in northern India cannot fail to be interested by the ingenious methods employed by the natives for the description. When the heat of the stomach melts the fat the bones spring Thorpe. "The theory entertained by the natives is that nearly all of the animals which menace their lives and property are merely greedy imbeciles; hence the methods adopted for their destruction are usually simple and remarkable for the total absence of that personal risk which American and English hunters of big game deem essential to the thorough enjoyment of their sport. The idea of the natives is to make the animal destroy himself if possible which

is well illustrated by a method employed in the Punjaub for the undoing of predatory bears. "The bears of northern India are not so strong, daring or flerce as tigers or lions, still they are dangerous foes to encounter when pressed by hunger. In one respect they are more formidable than tigers, because the unarmed man can always escape from a tiger by scaling a tree, whereas the bear, being an expert climber, can easily ascend to the pursued man's retreat; so for this reason he is feared as much by the natives as the big cats. Whenever a bear is discovered prowling around the outskirts of a village the natives select a tree with a stout bough stretching out horizontally some fifteen or eighteen feet above the ground and fasten to it, about ten feet from the fork, a quantity of odorous goat flesh, honey or some other delicacy particularly acceptable to the beast's palate. Just above the balt and a foot or so in front of it is suspended a huge stone, weighing perhaps 200 pounds, by means of a rope attached to an overhanging bough. This stone forms

a pendulum with its bulk protecting the bait from bruin's claws.
"Tempted by the honey, goat flesh or other succulent dainty, Mr. Bear climbs the tree and makes his way clumsily along the bough until barred from further progress by the swinging stone. This he attempts to push aside with his paw, but, being wholly ignorant of mechanics, does not calculate the computer of this communication of upon the result of this communication of motion to the pendulum, and so permits the stone to swing back and deal him a rousing thump. Naturally the unexpected assault puts him in a rage, and he pushes the offending weight away with renewed vigor, only to be the recipient of a still more painful blow. Too stubborn in contest and always a determined foe, the bear continues to push the swincing stone with ever tinues to push the swinging stone with ever increasing energy and to receive its assault until he is knocked off the bough and falls stunned to the ground, where, if necessary, the natives, who have witnessed the con-test between stone and brute from places of concealment, rush up and dispatch him. "Another automatic method frequently used in the Punjaub to destroy marauding tigers and lions is like this: A bow of extra stoutness is fastened in position about two feet from the ground and a heavy ar-row is so arranged that the bowstring will be released and the arrow discharged with terrific force on snapping a trigger, as in a crossbow. Next a piece of meat is placed in front of the arrow and attached by a

cord to the trigger. Great stakes are driven into the ground on all sides of the bow and arrow except directy in front to prevent the lion or tiger from reaching the bait side-ways and to guard against the accidental discharge of the arrow. So when the ex-pected victim arrives at the trap it discov-

able fish bones three or four inches in length, sharpened at each end and bent in the form of hairpins, are secreted in pleces the form of hairpins, are secreted in pac-of fat and scattered outside of the wolfinfested village. The wolves swallow these loaded bits of fat, when pressed by hunstruction of wild animals," continued Mr. back into their original shape, transfix the animals internally, and generally cause death. This rather cruel method of extermination is also practiced in the case of predatory bears.

ECCENTRIC BRITISH WAGERS.

Bets Made on the Weather and the Doing of Ridiculous Things. From the London Matt. Perhaps the most marked characteristic

of the Briton is his fondness for wagering. as is amply demonstrated at Epsom each year. But horse racing is not the only excuse afforded the Britisher to exercise his mania for betting.

Quite an astonishing number of annual occurrences are made the subject of wagering. Years ago, before the vagaries of the weather had brought the four seasons into discredit, wagering that snow would be found on the ground on Christmas morning was popular. Even now, when the weather behaves with a sublime indifference to the time of year, wagers are still made as to its raining forty days if St. Swithin's be

One enthusiastic supporter of this hoars legend a few years since wagered all he possessed on one wet anniversary that there would be rain every day during the prescribed period. It did rain twenty-two days, but the twenty-third ruined him.

A well-known bookmaker, who lays him-self out for what he calls "fancy wagering," has stated that the amount of money which was wagered on the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone reaching the age of ninety was simply enormous. He also says that, being a believer in the unexpected happening in politics, he accepted at the time of the home rule split in the liberal party three wagers of £3,000 to £1,000 each that Mr. Chamberlain would one day be prime mir ister of England. The stakes are deposited in a bank under a deed which provides for the drawing of the interest till 1904, the date when the wager expires.
Costume balls at Covent Garden have led

to some curious wagering. In accordance with the terms of one last year a person presented himself for admittance cressed like a woman on one side and a negro on the other. One side of his face was white, rouged and powdered, the other blacked, The lady half wore a beautiful costume, the other being the attire of a street negro minstrel

During the building of the Tower bridge one of the workingmen wage;ed to cook a big pudding ten feet under the surface of the Thames. Needless to say, so impossible a feat led to a deal of money being laid that he couldn't. On the appointed day the pudding was tied in a sack and sunk to the required depth, the assembled crowd being greatly amused with the careful manner in which the performer handled the sack.

At the end of three hours the pudding was drawn to the surface, and was found to be thoroughly cooked, the only fault being that it was a little too well done. The sack was half full of lime.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES pected victim arrives at the trap it discovers the opening in front of the inclosure and the bait placed there in an appetizing way, springs upon the meat and receives the arrow deep in its breast.

"In the mountainous districts of northern India the natives are much troubled by wolves, and for their destruction often rely on a method which is entirely automatic and needs no subsequent intervention on

Toilet Helps

15c. Tooth Brushes for Sc. Sample Bath Tablets 3c. 25c. Florida Water and Bay Rum. . 19c. 40c. Woodworth's Violets of Sicily Ex-

Bon Marche, 316 7th. that it will contribute £45,000 (\$225,000) to

evidenced by the crowds around the "bargain tables" during the past few days. Some great values for tomorrow: Table No. 12. 39c. Plaited Chiffen—white and colors—3 yards in a box. Tomerrow—box 10c. Table No. 13. Table No. 14—Bicycle Sundries. Any \$1.00 Cyclometer...... 25c.

3c. Stick Graphite, 2 for C. 5c. Stick Graphite for 2c.

15c. Wood Rim Varnish Stain 3c. Oil Cans, Lamp Brackets, Valve Protectors, Trouser Guards, &c.... 1 C.

Table No. 15. 25c. and 48c. Real Leather Belts, all colors and sizes, with leather and harness buckles, for....... 12c.

Ladies' Skirts of All-wool Plaids, Fancy and Herringbone Cloth-button-trimmed back - percaline lined - were \$1.98 Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts-trimmed with velvet ribbon—button trimmed \$6.48

Table No. 17. Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, with Eton, double-breasted, fly front and tight-fitting jackets—of covert cloth—Venetians—homespun—cheviot serge, invisible plaids, checks, &c. Some are silk lined throughout. All this senson's newest styles. They were \$15, \$18 and \$1.75

Table No. 18. Ladies' White India Linon Walsts, tucked and figured Swiss fronts—hemstitched, &c. Were \$1.25 to \$1.68. Any of OSC, them for

Table No. 19. \$5, \$6 and \$7 Trimmed Hats-copies of the imported models-all col-ors, styles and shapes-temorrow \$1.98

Table No. 20. 500 boxes of Hasbrouck's finest Writing Paper and Envelopes—in the new square shape—white, cream and light tints— the usual 25c. and 30c. kinds— for—box 15c.

Ladies' PURE LINEN Hemstitched Handkerchiefs - always 10c. To- 5C. at Bargain Table Prices.

 16c. Genuine Cosmo Buttermilk Soap.
 5c.

 16c. Carmel Soap.
 7c.

 15c. Brown's Medicated Tar Soap.
 10c.

 16c. Cologate's Shaving Soap.
 4c.

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 4c.

 Mennen's Talcum Powder.
 14c.

 Tetlow's Complexion Powder.
 16c.

 Roger & Gallet's Toliet Powder.
 12c.

 15c. Aromatic Smelling Saits.
 10c.

 59c. Fountain Syringe, 3 pipes.
 44c.

 40c. Wright's Perfouned Bath Tablets,
 5 in box.